

He also made a drawing of the animal to which are appended the following notes:—  
 “Clionid Pteropod: June 16–18, 1874. In the warm East Australian current coming from the north (surface temperature 70°), together with *Calcarella* on the voyage from Sydney to Wellington. In all only three specimens, of which the largest alone showed the eyes well. It measured 13 mm. long; tentacles 6–7 mm. long; eye-peduncles 2 mm. long. Neither of the smaller specimens showed any thing new. Tentacles with suckers, of which one is strongly magnified below (woodcut, fig. 173B). Mouth with six suckers, two teeth, and radula; the latter, as far as I could make it out without injury to the animal, is drawn below to the right hand side (woodcut, fig. 173c). The mouth leads into an œsophagus; this into a muscular stomach, in the muscular wall of which is a unicellular gland *à la nematode*. Sharply defined intestine which I could not follow out to the anus on the process to the right (woodcut, fig. 173, *f*). Ganglion superius sends out the nerves to the eyes; between it and the ganglion inferius are the two otolithic vesicles. On the right side the generative gland is seen with reddish oil specks, and in the corner black pigment; to the left is a cellular body, probably an excretory organ. Subsequently it seemed to me as though there were a calamus in the hindermost portion of the animal; this must, however, have been a mistake. Heart not seen.”

Professor Lankester, after an examination of the drawing and the specimens, showed the animal to be a Dibranchiate Cephalopod, and erected it into a new genus *Procalistes*, one of the characters of which was the absence of suckers<sup>1</sup> (fig. 174). Mr. W. E. Hoyle has since had the opportunity of examining several other specimens in the Challenger collection, and of comparing them with those of the genus *Taonius*, Stp., in the Copenhagen Museum, and believes that the form in question is a new species of that genus; the reasons for this view will be given at length in the Report on the Cephalopoda.

#### WELLINGTON.

The former observing position at Port Nicholson was Pipitea Point, but owing to the New Zealand Government reclaiming the ground off the Point, and from it to the southward, and to the fact that a railway runs into Wellington past the old observing station, satisfactory observations could not be obtained there, consequently it was necessary to select another position, and the Protestant Cathedral was chosen for the purpose, which is 5" S. and 13" W. of the former observing station.

The coast hills in this part of New Zealand, as seen from the sea, recalled Kerguelen Island in the general appearance and colour of their vegetation, especially the shores about D'Urville Island, but all the valleys and inland slopes are covered with a dense

<sup>1</sup> Lankester, On *Procalistes*, a young Cephalopod with pedunculate eyes, taken by the Challenger Expedition, *Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci.*, N. S., vol. xxiv., pp. 311–318, 1884.